

# The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor.

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### TERMS.

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### List of Letters

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| Gentry E H            | Utz G F              |
| Gerner L              | W                    |
| Gerner W S            | Warehouse keeper     |
| Gregory Isabella      | Union Bluff 2        |
| Graham Geo            | Warehouse keeper Cor |
| Gosby Mrs M           | Landing              |
| Givens J R            | Westbrook J R        |
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| Hickman L             | Walt Mrs M           |
| Hill Dr G             | Young Miss Emma      |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will  
please say they were advertised.

A. H. JORDAN, P. M.

### Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned,  
Administrator of the estate of Thomas J.  
Sweeney, deceased, having filed in the Probate  
Court of Lowndes County, in the State of Missis-  
sippi, at its March term, 1852, his petition to sur-  
render his letters, will, in pursuance of an order of  
said Court, present, at the June term, 1852 of the  
same, an account of his administration, so far as it  
has extended, for allowance, and apply for a final  
hearing of said petition.  
W. H. SHELTON, Administrator.  
Columbus, Miss., March 12, 1852. 37-2m.

### SPEECH OF HON. E. W. CHASTAIN, Of Georgia—on the Position of the Union Party of Georgia, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 5, 1852.

The House having resolved itself into Com-  
mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union,  
and having under consideration the bill to en-  
courage agriculture, &c.—

Mr. CHASTAIN said:

Mr. Chairman: I do not propose to follow up  
any of the gentlemen who have preceded me in  
this argument upon the merits of this bill. I find  
a disposition manifested on the part of this House  
to squander the public lands. It is useless for me  
to attempt to resist it. Suffice it upon this occa-  
sion, however, to say that I shall vote against the  
proposition now before the committee. I shall  
likewise vote against all propositions disposing of  
the public land for railroad and internal improve-  
ment purposes. I propose Mr. Chairman, to dis-  
cuss quite a different subject. Gentlemen who  
have preceded me in this argument, have assumed  
the privilege—and I believe it is recognized by  
the rules and practice of this House to discuss  
political questions when private bills are under  
discussion. I propose, sir, not to make an attack  
upon any aspirant for the Presidency. I propose  
not to vindicate any of the aspirants for the Pres-  
idency, either upon the Whig or the Democratic  
side of this House, or the country. But, sir, I  
have a higher duty to perform. I would have  
been glad had it fallen to the lot of able hands.  
I propose simply to vindicate my own position  
and the position of the party with which I am  
now acting—the Union party of Georgia.

Mr. Chairman, the position of the Union party  
of Georgia has been greatly misunderstood by  
others. I propose now to consider the causes  
which led to its organization, the principles upon  
which it stands, its past action, its present policy,  
and its probable destiny. My object, prin-  
cipally, is to put the Union Democracy right be-  
fore the country, and to defend their course from  
the unjust and unfounded charges which have  
been so freely made against them.

It is hardly necessary to premise with the re-  
mark that the passage of the adjustment meas-  
ure by the last Congress, and the discussion of  
the question which that compromise was intended  
to settle, produced the new political organiza-  
tion of our State. Of the merits of that com-  
promise, and the principles upon which it rests, I  
have no argument to offer. I will not re-open  
the questions which were then so elaborately de-  
bated. It is my purpose rather to speak of re-  
sults than of causes. The compromise was  
passed and passed by the votes of a majority of  
the Democratic party. It has gone before the  
country for its approval or condemnation, and the  
Democratic party, by an overwhelming majority  
of its members, have approved and sanctioned it.

Without intending to disparage the claims of  
those patriotic Whigs who acted so efficiently in  
the passage of these measures, I feel fully au-  
thorized to report, that the compromise was  
Democratic in its origin, and Democratic in its  
principles, and passed by Democratic votes. If it  
entails its troubles and supporters to any praise or  
honor, the Democratic party, is entitled as a  
party to participate in such the larger portion  
of that praise or honor; and, on the other hand,  
if it be a measure of fraud and injustice to any  
portion of this Union, let the full responsibility  
of it fall upon the Democracy, for they did the  
deed. If you ask for the proof, I point to the  
records of Congress, which must forever stand  
the unimpeachable witness of the truth of what  
I have said. Having this firm and enduring  
ground to stand upon, I will not invite the  
argument which might be offered if I should  
assert another evidence equally true and  
undeniable—that this compromise was but  
the consummation of those great Democratic  
principles upon which the Republican fathers and  
Democratic leaders of our country have invari-  
ably planted themselves. Let that pass; and for  
the present we will only consider the recorded  
judgment of the Democratic party as exhibited by  
the Congressional Journal.

When the compromise had thus become the  
law of the land, and the question of its approval  
or acquiescence in it was submitted to the peo-  
ple, it became with the people of Georgia the  
paramount question, and all other political issues  
were absorbed in the consideration of this one  
alone. During the pendency of the subject be-  
fore Congress, there had risen up a spirit of deep  
and bitter opposition to the principles upon which  
it was expected the question would be settled, and  
upon which it was ultimately settled. Threats  
of resistance to the Government, and a dissolu-  
tion of the Union, became as common as house-  
hold words with those whose morbid spirits  
brooded over the destruction of their Govern-  
ment with almost heartless indifference to the  
mighty rights involved in their inconsiderate  
policy. Before the final action of Congress was  
had, the germ of this new and threatening spirit  
was first forming itself into a political party,  
whose leading spirits were bending all their  
powers and energies to the wicked work of im-  
planting in the hearts of the people enmity and  
hatred to the Union of our fathers.

The Nashville Convention, which met shortly  
thereafter, perfected the work which had already  
been begun by the master spirits who ruled the  
hour in that memorable assemblage. From the  
deliberations and actions of that convocation  
of heated and maddened spirits, sprung into ex-  
istence that sectional party organization which  
was recognized by different States, but in my  
own received its baptismal waters in the name  
of the Southern Rights party.

The principles of this new party were partly  
set forth in their action at Nashville. Opposi-  
tion to the compromise was the ground-work of  
its action, and all its powers were directed to the  
point of making that opposition effectual. That  
opposition was embodied in the pregnant decla-  
ration of one of their resolutions, "that all the  
rights anticipated by the South have been realiz-  
ed in the passage of the compromise measures."  
Their remedy was two fold: First, (I give you  
their language,) "that we earnestly recommended  
to all parties in the slaveholding States to refuse  
to go into or to countenance any National Con-  
vention whose object may be to nominate candi-  
dates for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of  
the United States, under any party denomination  
whatever, until our constitutional rights are as-  
sured." You will observe that this was ascer-

the passage of the compromise, and it was the  
constitutional rights which they alleged had been  
lost by that compromise which were required to  
be restored, before they would consent to go in-  
to any national convention under any party name  
whatever. Let this fact be borne in mind, as  
we shall have use for it in the sequel of our argu-  
ment.

Their second remedy was a call for a Southern  
Congress, whose duty it was to have been to  
arrest future aggression and to restore those con-  
stitutional rights that were lost by the passage of  
the compromise; or, failing in this, to provide for  
their future safety and independence. What  
that body may do in this latter respect when they  
meet, I cannot say; nor do I care. There may,  
perhaps, be those present who have looked more  
into that matter than I have done, and who may  
enlighten the House on the subject.

Such, then, were the principles with which  
this Southern Rights party set out at Nashville.  
During the heated contest which followed the  
adoption of the compromise in Georgia, these  
doctrines were openly proclaimed and warmly  
advocated by the adherents of this new political  
sect. Nor was their anger appeased or their pas-  
sion satiated with the avowal and advocacy of  
these heretical doctrines; but as if from the very  
fountain of bitter waters, they poured forth one  
continuous stream of abuse and execration upon  
the heads of all—whether from the North or  
the South, whether Whig or Democrat—who had  
participated in the passage of the compromise  
measure. They hesitated not to declare that  
Cass had committed a fraud upon the South in  
his doctrine of non-intervention—Buchanan had  
deceived them in his promised support of the  
Missouri compromise—Douglas was a trick-  
ster, whose ridiculous pretensions to the Presi-  
dency were a fruitful source of bitter mirth;  
and the whole catalogue of good and true men  
at the North, who had stood firmly by the South  
in her many struggles for constitutional right,  
were alike unworthy of their support, and base  
betrayers of the confidence they had in them.—  
One of their leading journals, (Columbus Times),  
speaking of the purposes and intentions of the  
Southern Rights party in respect to Northern  
men, held this language:

"We think we have a good right to know  
the Southern Rights men's feelings and opinions,  
and we say that they can discover in no  
Northern statesman now in public life, Whig or  
Democrat, one who they can consistently support  
as a true man to the cause of State rights or  
Southern rights. These men may be few or many  
in number, but they will be enough to render  
ineffectual any attempt to consolidate a national  
party. Their divorce from the North is a *vinculo  
matrimoniali*. They will have a Southern candi-  
date, a Southern organization—for in THREE  
WORDS CAN THEY PUT THEIR TRUST."

These views, thus pointedly expressed, were  
nothing more or less than an affirmation of the  
doctrines of the Nashville Convention. They  
were responded to in the public columns of the  
prominent presses of their part, and were elabo-  
rately and more offensively advocated in the  
rapid declamation of their travelling ministry.

MR. BROWN, of Mississippi: The gentle-  
man seems disposed in the course of his argu-  
ment, to build the State Rights party of the South  
responsible for the Nashville Convention, and for  
all that it said and did. I desire to ask the  
gentleman this question: Has it escaped his recollection  
that that convention was gotten up  
jointly by Whigs and Democrats—by gentlemen  
who are now Union men and who are States  
Rights men? Has it escaped his recollection that  
the honorable William L. Sharkey, of my own  
State, prominent member of the Union party,  
was the first President of the Nashville Con-  
vention? If there be mischief springing from  
that convention, I trust it will be divided be-  
tween both political parties.

MR. CHASTAIN. I will respond to the in-  
quiry of the gentleman, and will frankly say to  
him that it was gotten up, as he says; but at the  
same time I say to him that when that conven-  
tion promulgated its denouncing doctrines, the  
Union party left them. We went with you no  
farther. When you showed your hand that you  
were determined to run a head of the Union of the  
country, then it was that the Union party desert-  
ed you, and refused to recognize the doctrines  
promulgated by that convention.

MR. BROWN. I will ask the gentleman,  
then, this other question: Whether it is not with-  
in his recollection that that convention was de-  
nounced before its first meeting—before its first  
organization, in the same spirit in which it is  
now denounced? The National Intelligencer,  
published in this city, denounced it as a treas-  
onable organization. It was denounced by  
members upon this floor, and it was so denoun-  
ced through the country. Did all the leading  
members of the Union party who have now be-  
come so clamorous against the Nashville Con-  
vention, join in this denunciation when it was  
first made by the Intelligencer and other papers?

MR. CHASTAIN. I can only say in reply  
to that inquiry, that I did not then see as clear  
as the editor of the National Intelligencer. He  
might have seen evil brooding, even in the an-  
ticipation of the assemblage of that convention.  
I did not see it until they had shown their hands.  
When I had clear demonstration by their own  
action, I could not be doubtful in relation to their  
position. The gentleman would save me trouble  
by not interrupting me any more. He will  
have an opportunity of setting himself right if he  
is wrong—and I feel confident that he is—be-  
fore the termination of this session. I only  
ask to be permitted uninterruptedly to pursue my  
remarks. If the gentleman wants to say any-  
thing, I will endeavor all I can to aid him in get-  
ting the floor.

MR. BROWN. For the purpose of setting  
myself right, I wish to make one remark—I was  
not a member of the Nashville Convention, had  
nothing to do with the getting of it up, had no  
responsibility on account of its action; and now  
I ask the gentleman can he say as much? Did  
he not, as a member of the Georgia Legislature,  
have something to do with the getting of this far-  
famed convention?

MR. CHASTAIN. I can say to the gentle-  
man that I was not a member of the Georgia  
Legislature at that time. I was a member of  
the Georgia Convention that repudiated the doc-  
trines promulgated by the Nashville Convention.  
MR. BROWN. Do I understand the gentle-  
man to say that he did not vote to send dele-  
gates to the convention?

MR. CHASTAIN. I did not.  
MR. BROWN. Then I have been misin-  
formed. The gentleman is not responsible for  
its action—nor am I.

MR. CHASTAIN. Mr. Chairman, I have  
not sought to rob the grave, in which it has been  
entombed, of the vile billingsgate and abuse with  
which they pandered to the vitiated tastes and  
morbid passions of the infuriated readers of their  
editorial columns. I will permit those evi-  
dences of vindictive feeling and rancorous hatred to  
slumber on in merited oblivion. My purpose is,  
to present the principles of action which pro-  
duced their organization, and the results which they  
sought to accomplish.

When the Southern Rights party of Georgia  
met in convention to nominate their candidate  
for Governor, they declared, in the most solemn  
form, that by the act of Congress known as the  
compromise measure, the Southern States  
had been degraded from their condition of equal-  
ity in the Union; and, by way of giving the  
most marked and practical response in their  
power to the action of the Nashville Convention,  
they nominated, as their candidate for Governor,  
Charles J. McDonald. It would have been  
difficult for them, to have adopted a more success-  
ful mode of identifying themselves with the  
principles and destiny of that memorable con-  
vention than the selection of its head and organ  
as their chosen leader, and declaring, at the  
same time, by resolution, that they nominated  
and recommended Charles J. McDonald as their  
candidate for Governor—as the exponent and  
standard bearer of their principles in the ap-  
proaching election; thus presenting their candi-  
date to the people of Georgia with the additional  
incumbence of an open avowal and advocacy  
of the doctrine of peaceable secession, with or  
without cause at the will of a State. They  
went into the late canvass in our State, the result  
is known, and it is not a part of my present  
purpose to speak of it. It is now history; and one  
which may be profitably studied by all who may  
desire to guide their own steps by the lamp of  
experience.

I have not presented this picture of the past  
for the purpose of reviving exasperated feelings.  
It may, perhaps, have that effect. I cannot help  
it; my duty requires me to do what I have done,  
and I have called the attention of the country to  
this hurried review of the Southern Rights  
party, and if it is not presuming to touch I would  
ask their earnest consideration of my next re-  
mark.

This, sir, is the party with these principles  
and doctrines, which professes and claims to be  
the Democratic party of Georgia. I, and all  
other Union Democrats in my State who refused  
to join in this organization and subscribe to its  
heretical teachings, have been held up before  
the country as deserters from the Democratic  
faith; upon our heads is sought to be fixed the  
responsibility of disorganizing the Democratic  
party of our State. In what does our offence  
consist in a mere party point of view. I put  
the question to every truly national Democrat  
in this House—in this country—and I demand  
of him as my right that he answer me in the honest  
conviction of his own unprejudiced heart. I  
make an appeal to the Free-Soilers, for I know  
that I shall find no favor with the vile faction  
which, in its infuriated warfare upon my section  
of the country, with sanguinary steps upon the  
Constitution of the country—that holy bond  
of our political faith; nor shall I look for a favor-  
able response to the disunionist of the North,  
who holds that sacred instrument as a covenant  
with the devil, and a league with hell; nor to the  
disunionist of the South, who regards our honored  
Union as the instrumentality which has brought  
upon him and his household wrong and degradation.

To none of these do I make my appeal, but to  
you, national Democrats, both of the North and  
the South, who gave your votes and your voices  
to the salvation of your country; in that dark  
and momentous hour of her history, when the fanatic  
flared his incendiary torch around the very  
temples of our liberties, and treason floated in  
every breeze to you who stood shoulder to shoulder  
with the Union Democracy of Georgia, and  
by your united votes in favor of the compromise  
said to the angry waters around you, "Peace, be  
still." To you, then, I make the appeal, and let  
me, in the honesty of my heart, were you right  
or wrong in resisting this sectional and disor-  
ganizing movement which was sowing broad  
seed in our land the seeds of discontent and ulti-  
mate disunion? Were we, in your judgment,  
deserters from the Democratic faith in giving  
our support and countenance to those measures  
of the compromise which had received the votes  
of a majority of the party, and which have since  
met the sanction of more than two thirds of the  
Democracy? Were we deserters from the Demo-  
cratic party in refusing our assent to the doc-  
trines of the Nashville Convention, that the pas-  
sage of the compromise had brought upon the  
South all the evils of threatened aggression upon  
her rights; in refusing to assent in the recom-  
mendation of that convention not to go into any  
National Convention under any party name  
what ever, for the purpose of nominating candi-  
dates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency;  
in refusing to cooperate with the friends of the  
Nashville Convention to carry out their recom-  
mendations of a Southern Congress, which was  
to demand a restoration of lost constitutional  
rights; and failing in this, then to provide for  
their future safety and independence; in refusing  
our assent to the doctrine, that the compromise  
had degraded the Southern States from their  
condition of equality in the Union, in refusing to  
join in the clamorous and ungrateful denun-  
ciations of Cass, Buchanan, and those other  
good and true men of the North who had perilled  
their very political existence in the defence of  
our constitutional rights; in defending the meas-  
ures which had been passed by the Democratic  
party from the relentless assaults of these mad-  
dened and infuriated men who now profess to be  
the only pure and sound exponents of Demo-  
cratic principles; in resisting the doctrine of peace-  
able secession, violative as it is of the great republi-  
can doctrines of Jefferson, Madison, and Jack-  
son; in a word, in defending those measures and  
advocating those principles which ever have and  
now do receive the sanction and support of an  
overwhelming majority of the very party from  
whose fold we are charged with having wander-  
ed; or did our desertion consist in repelling the  
steeping charge I have already quoted, that

there was no Northern statesman now in public  
life worthy of the confidence and support of  
Southern men; or was it our fixed and resolute  
opposition to the organization of sectional par-  
ties upon sectional principles, which gives color  
and substance to this charge against us in the  
eyes of national men of any political party? If  
these sets constitute desertion from the Demo-  
cratic party, then, sir, we have abandoned a party  
whose principles we never held, and to whose  
organization we shall never return; but with us  
you countenanced every national Democrat  
in the land, and disavowed the memory of every  
Republican father whose name is now associated  
with the struggles and triumphs of Democratic  
principles.

In presenting this review of the Southern  
Rights party, I have virtually considered the  
causes which brought about the union organi-  
zation of Georgia. The Union Democracy deter-  
mined at the outset to resist these encroach-  
ments upon our time-honored principles, feeling  
a firm conviction resting upon our minds that  
they led not only to the disorganization of all  
political parties, but if successful, must end in the  
ultimate overthrow of the Union itself. Our  
opposition, therefore, and our principles were the  
very opposite of this sectional party, and in the  
action of the Georgia Convention, you will find  
them embodied in what is familiarly known to  
the country as the Georgia platform. We, in  
common with an overwhelming majority of the  
people of our State, determined to acquiesce in  
the compromise measure, and though we did  
not wholly approve them, yet we agreed to stand  
and abide by them as a final and permanent  
settlement of the slavery question. This we  
propose to do in good faith on our part, and we  
expected and demanded the same on the part  
of the other sections of the country. The final-  
ity and faithful enforcement of the compromise,  
in all its parts, was and is the Georgia platform.  
There we have stood through this whole contest,  
and there we intended to stand to the end, invit-  
ing to our cordial cooperation all who are willing  
upon these principles to unite in allying further  
agitation, giving peace and quiet to a distracted  
people, and securing the enforcement of the con-  
stitutional rights of that section of the country  
who alone have any practical interest in the set-  
tlement of the question. These two organiza-  
tions in Georgia consisted of Whigs and Demo-  
crats. Whether the one or the other contained  
the majority of the Democracy of that State I  
will not stop to inquire, nor is it material for my  
present purpose, for if my positions are well  
taken, and I stand isolated from the entire De-  
mocracy of my State, my appeal should not be  
the less regarded if it addresses itself to the jus-  
tice and sound judgment of the country. I de-  
mand that my facts and arguments shall be sub-  
jected to the test of correct principles, and not  
tried by the standard of popular power, though  
we may yet learn that they will not be found  
wanting when weighed in either balance.

Such are the causes which led to the forma-  
tion of the Union party, and such are the prin-  
ciples upon which it acted; and I have no hesita-  
tion in making the declaration, that there is not  
a measure which we supported, not a principle  
which we advocated, which is not in strict ac-  
cordance with the well-ventured doctrines of the  
national Democracy. Is it not a familiar fact,  
that during that heated and bitter contest we  
were cheered on to our mighty struggle by the  
encouraging voices of national Democrats  
throughout the land? If you ask for the proof,  
I refer you to the evidence which the memory of  
your own honest hearts will abundantly furnish.  
Where is the national Democrat, who did not  
sympathize with us in the defence of those truths  
and principles with which he is common with our  
selves identified? I will not occupy your  
time with the numerous evidences of this char-  
acter which I could furnish you from the editorial  
columns of the Washington Union, the organ of  
the national Democracy, and other journals of  
position and prominence; but I cannot forbear  
reading a short extract from the Pennsylvania  
on this point. That able journal says:

"Nor is it material to enable the public, in  
our judgment, to decide that the position of Mr.  
Cobb, like that of Governor Trenchard and Gen-  
eral Foster, is the true Democratic one, that  
alone which will bring the power of the South  
once more into harmony with the sound public  
sentiment of the other portions of the Union,  
and which will effectually banish from the Fed-  
eral Government all the agencies of discord."  
The Georgia platform of the last year has  
been already responded to by the DEMOCRACY  
AT LARGE. THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN PORTIONS  
OF THE UNION, and I will add, ought to have  
been as responded to for it embodied the prin-  
ciples upon which the Democracy of the Union  
had stood through that memorable struggle.

Entertaining these views, advocating these  
principles, and sustained and supported by these  
evidences of Democratic approval, what else  
could the Union Democracy of Georgia antici-  
pate than that our Union organization would, by  
force of its own principles, necessarily thrown  
into association with the same national Demo-  
cracy of the country?

To that result we looked, and contemplated the  
pleasing spectacle in our anticipations of seeing  
our ranks swelled with numbers of the patriotic  
Whigs of our own and other States, who had  
not only given to these principles their sanction  
and approval, but had identified their political  
existence with their success and triumph. Shall  
this anticipation be realized? That is the ques-  
tion to be determined and answered by the na-  
tional Democracy of the country. If I am asked  
to say whether or not there is any impediment  
in the way which cannot and ought not to be  
overcome, I reply unhesitatingly, that in my  
judgment there is none. Do we submit any  
new tests? None. We simply ask you to affirm  
your own well-ventured principles. We ask you  
to declare in favor of the finality of the com-  
promise, as a permanent settlement of the slavery  
question. And you tell us that it is your own  
deed and you will maintain it. We ask you to  
declare in favor of its faithful enforcement to all  
its parts. You tell us that you are opposed to  
the repeal or modification of any portion of it,  
and that you are willing and prepared to enforce  
it faithfully and effectually. These are the  
personal responses that come from the Demo-  
cracy of every section.  
If, then, such are your principles, and such  
your determination, why will you hesitate as to  
declare, fully, freely, and openly, before the

whole world? Say so that Free-Soiler, who  
seeks to discredit with his presence the holy  
temple of Democracy. Say so that disunionist,  
who, with hatred and enmity burning in his  
heart against the Union of our fathers, seeks to  
be admitted into the council chamber of the  
friends of the Union.

Whence springs the objection to the decla-  
ration of a principle which is so freely and uni-  
versally conceded? If the principle is right,  
affirm it; if it is wrong, repudiate it. Let the  
Democratic party upon this question with that  
courage and boldness which characterizes the  
conduct of honest men in the pursuit of noble  
purposes. Such a course only is worthy of the  
pride name they bear and the vital principles in-  
vested in their protection. Is this hesitancy at-  
tributable to apprehension of the effect that such  
an avowal of correct principles would have in thin-  
ning our ranks of some of its unworthy members?  
If so, the necessity of such action is rendered still  
more manifest and urgent. Such a declaration  
of principle by the National Convention will  
drive from the Democratic party no man who is  
worthy to be a member of it. It is not asked  
that there should be an unqualified approval of  
the compromise. It is not proposed to subject  
the consciences of those who oppose the com-  
promise to the ordeal of condemning their past  
action by an affirmative now of principles incon-  
sistent with that action. These are the false  
lights which have been held up to lead the pub-  
lic mind from the true point. All that is now  
required or asked is, that the compromise shall  
stand as a final settlement, and be faithfully en-  
forced—and none but Northern Free-Soilers and  
Southern disunionists can object to it; if the  
Democracy desire to keep company with either  
the one or the other of these classes, it is time  
that all sound and patriotic national Democrats  
should know it, and govern themselves accord-  
ingly.

The questions which I have discussed and pro-  
pounded, must be met and responded to in the  
action of the Baltimore Convention. We shall  
be there to participate in your councils, and to  
cooperate in your movements. Nor will there  
be in that assemblage representatives from any  
section of this Union, whose hearts will respond  
more fully and cordially to the triumph of the  
great principles of our Democratic faith than  
the representatives of those who sympathize  
with me in the feelings and opinions I have now  
expressed. Upon that Convention will rest a  
responsibility of no ordinary character. Let  
them feel and realize the fact, that upon their  
action depends not only the future fate of the  
Democratic party, but of the Republic itself.

EX-GOVERNOR JONES OF TENNESSEE.—It  
appears that this worthy gentleman, whose gusty  
oratory occasionally disturbs the U. S. Senate,  
is not so anxious of being President or Vice  
President of the United States, as to be the  
hanger-on of all the enemies of the Union! This  
is the office he sets up his claim to in his recent  
speech in New York, at the last anniversary of  
the birthday of Mr. Clay. We copy from it as  
follows:

"He said here what he said in the south; and  
he wished it to be known in every portion of the  
Union, that he had a scorn, ineffable, withering  
and eternal, for those miserable demagogues,  
north and south, who seek to fast themselves  
into power upon sectionalities. If he had the  
power he would damn them (positively) so low,  
that the thunder of the last resurrection could not  
rouse them. He would hang, if he had the  
power, every man opposed to this Union. Hang  
them as high as Heaven. The office he would  
seek would be high above that of President—  
that of hanger-on to such traitors."

BRavo, Mr. Jones! There are finer, fair words,  
truly and manly a man will read them over with  
approval. But you are not the best of counsellors,  
even if you would make, as you say, a great  
hangman. At this moment you are up to your  
eyes in an intrigue with the friends of General  
Scott in order to make yourself Vice President.  
Who are those friends? Look around you.  
Why, almost at your side in the Senate sits the  
northern Free-soiler—the man who has de-  
clared that there is a "higher law" than the Con-  
stitution—that man is Seward. Greely is for  
Scott with all the ardor of his nature; so are  
Thaddeus Stevens and Wm. F. Johnson—and  
so are all the men who act with them against  
the south. Do you know, sir, that but for these  
men there would have been no Secession Party  
in the South and really no Abolition Party of the  
North? And yet you are now eager and willing  
to unite with these men to put into the Presi-  
dency a man like Gen. Scott, who is the notori-  
ous choice of every southern white agitator. Sir,  
when you begin to hang the foes of the Union,  
you will find the first victims among the friends  
of Scott. Pennsylvania.</